

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20TH, 1883.

No. 51.

LOCAL.

J. BREWSTER left for Morley on Monday last with two wagon loads of potatoes.

W. R. BRERETON, of the H.B.Co., left for Lac Ste. Anne and Jasper house on Monday.

A. TAYLOR has so far recovered his health as to be able to resume his duties as lightning manipulator.

J. LEVY and son and Mr. Kersteman left on Monday last for Calgary, Winnipeg and Ontario, per M. McCauley's team.

DOUGLAS PETRIE, brother of Mr. J. A. Petrie of this place, arrived per Coleman's stage from Calgary a week ago Sunday.

Two wagons and eight carts arrived on Tuesday with household stuff for W. S. Robertson and hotel material for W. Walker.

Dr. MUNRO has shifted his quarters from Lake's building adjoining the Bulletin office to J. Brewster's cottage, near Ross' tin shop.

A TRAIN of twelve carts belonging to D. McLeod arrived on Wednesday from Calgary. They were loaded with coal oil for the H.B.Co.

R. STEINHAUER, son of Rev. H. B. Steinhauer, of Whitefish lake, passed his entrance examination at Victoria college, Cobourg, recently.

J. A. MACDOUGALL and Mrs. Macdougall left on Monday last for Calgary and Winnipeg. Mrs. Macdougall goes to Ontario where she will spend the winter.

MAIL left for the east on Friday evening at five o'clock, going as it came by way of Calgary. Mr. J. R. Brandon, who brought the mail, considers the Calgary route infinitely superior to that by way of Battleford.

THE prairie between Bear hill and Peace hills is burned, also that between the Pipestone creek and the northern edge of the Buggy plain, on the Edmonton and Calgary trail. These are the only burnt portions of that trail.

THERE seems to be a difference of opinion about the proper spelling of the word "Calgary" or "Calgary." The former is the usually accepted style but the C.P.R. uses the latter. What is the meaning or derivation of the word?

J. A. MACRAE and family left for Carlton on Friday morning last by boat. The boat was rigged with a cabin, and was large enough to carry a large amount of household effects. The river is so low, however, that the success of the trip is doubtful.

THE settlers on the St. Albert road are taking steps to erect a school house in their neighborhood and have already commenced a school having an average attendance of seventeen children. Mr. Smith, lately of Toronto, is employed as teacher.

RATS are likely to be a good crop this season again. The houses are very numerous in the swamps. Rabbits are plentiful also. Likewise prairie chickens. One reason of this abundance of small game is that the Indians had little or no ammunition with which to hunt this summer.

THRESHING is progressing briskly throughout the settlement, both the steamers being hard at it in the vicinity of Little Mountain. The south side settlement above the Mill creek and that on the north side of the river at Ft. Saskatchewan are threshed out.

THE contract for the mail to run between Stobart to Edmonton had not been let at last accounts, but the trips by that route will commence on the 1st of November. It is not likely that a contract will be let for a mail by way of Calgary for this winter as it is probable that the C.P.R. will not keep up regular communication.

DAVID BEATTY, D.L.S., and party arrived in town on Thursday from subdividing on the south side of the river about eighteen miles west of Edmonton. The contract comprised three townships partly on the south and partly on the north side of the river. The party left yesterday to complete the subdivision of the part of the townships on the north side.

THE Goldpan which was working at Pointe le Pée since her launch and final fitting up, shut down work on Friday last. Although taking out some gold she did not work as satisfactorily as was expected owing to the compact nature of the gravel amongst which the gold is found. Some more powerful machinery is necessary to loosen up the gravel. Once it is loosened the present machinery will work to good advantage. All the machinery has not yet arrived, but the proprietors are fully satisfied that with the whole of the machinery and some slight improvements in regard to loosening the gravel "there's millions in it." They are quite satisfied with the amount of pay contained in the gravel, and will resume operations in the spring.

GRAIN crops at Victoria and whitefish lake are good but potatoes at Victoria are a partial failure. A considerable amount of hay has been burned in that settlement this fall. James Pruden and Peter Bayne lost all they had and G. Sinclair lost one stack. Mr. Pruden is having buildings erected and hay put up at Beaver lake, to which place he intends to remove shortly.

THE North West Farmer, a monthly agricultural journal published in Winnipeg at \$1 a year offers as a premium a book of 450 pages entitled Home and Health, containing a great deal of useful information. The Farmer itself seemed to be worth the subscription price without any premium, but if the publisher thinks it is not—and he should be the best judge—it is not necessary to question his decision.

WE must apologise for not having furnished our readers with any telegraphic news from Winnipeg in the present or the two previous issues. We have arranged for weekly dispatches during the winter, and the first of these was placed in the C.P.R. telegraph office in Winnipeg on the morning of the 5th inst. Mail and passengers leaving since that date have arrived but that telegram and two others which have started since are still on the way. This is an era of progress.

W. McKAY, P. O'Kieley and J. Dinner are busy repairing the telegraph line from Edmonton eastward. Wherever the line passes through a slough or lake they will remove it to dry ground, and where it passes through timber they will chop the trees down so that there will be no danger of their limbs coming in contact with the line. They will work as long as the state of the weather will permit. A party of similar strength has been started from the Battleford end to work this way. These parties being sent out is one result of Mr. Gibson's recent visit.

THE C.P.R. Co. are making the 14th siding west of Medicine Hat the end of a division and have a large force of men at work erecting a round house and other buildings. This siding is the one next west of Blackfoot crossing, and is six sidings or about 54 miles east of Calgary. The country is bare prairie with no water nearer than the Bow river, five miles distant, or the bottom of a well 503 feet deep. This siding is at the western extremity of the Blackfoot reserve, and is spoken of as the point from which the C.P.R. will start their Saskatchewan and Athabasca branch line.

SENATOR CARVELL who visited Edmonton during the past summer in company with Mr. W. B. Scarth, on his return home gave a graphic and favorable description of the country, which appears in the Charlottetown Examiner. He describes the Edmonton district as follows: "It is not a flat prairie but a high rolling country, with clumps of trees covering perhaps a sixth of its surface, and while rich in the extreme is exceedingly beautiful. With its excellent climate its splendid soil its immense mineral wealth, and its intelligent, contented and enthusiastic settlers it is destined to be one of the greatest of the North Western sections of Canada."

A LARGE, enthusiastic and thoroughly equipped party of sportsmen left for Beaver lake last week on a goose hunting expedition. They took a hired man along to reduce the numerous geese that were to be shot to a marketable or transportable condition. All hands had lots of fun, especially the geese and the hired man. Whether the geese were so tough that lead would not penetrate their skins, or the powder was wet, or the weather cloudy, or the sportsmen couldn't shoot, or the geese had simply vomited the ranche a little previously, the whole party came back with nary goose—that is, no lately killed goose. They report ducks scarce and roosting high.

J. FAVEL, pilot of the North West arrived from Victoria on Sunday last. The steamers have all been laid up for the season. Mr. Favel says he has not seen the water as low for years, but is afraid that the past is only the first of a series of years of low water. His experience has been that a series of years of high water is followed by a similar number of years of low water. He reports Burlank's river improvement party at work removing boulders in the Victoria rapid. They are making a new channel at the side of the river furthest from the old steamboat channel. The boulders that are removed are piled up in the centre of the river where there is a probability that the spring ice will remove them and perhaps place them in such a position as to be as dangerous to navigation as before. At Sucker creek rapid also the improvement has been made on the side on which there was formerly no channel.

EASTERN mail arrived from Calgary on Wednesday evening last with five bags of matter for Edmonton and one for Fort Saskatchewan. The latter was forwarded on Thursday morning. This mail left Winnipeg on Monday the 5th inst. making the trip in nine days. This was the final trip on Sinclair & McLane's contract and was forwarded by way of Calgary as being cheaper and more expeditious than the old route. According to the regular time table this mail was not due until Wednesday next, the only occasion on record on which the mail has been ahead of time. As the contractors had no stock at Calgary the carrier was delayed there a day getting a team. The trip from Calgary to Edmonton occupied five days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALGARY HOUSE, Calgary, Alberta. — Dunne & Wright, proprietors. This hotel is replete with all the latest improvements. Finest brands of imported and domestic cigars. Temperance drinks. Special attention paid to ladies and children. The tables are spread with seasonable delicacies.

KING & CO.,

CALGARY AND RED DEER,

Have always on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Tinware.

N.B.—All orders by mail promptly attended to.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

RESTAURANT.—F. Pagrie has opened a restaurant in Jas. McDonald's building, opposite Frank Oliver's store, and solicits a share of the patronage of his friends and the public generally. Meals at all hours—50c each, 10 for \$4.50, and 21 for \$9. Pies, cakes and bread always on hand and for sale.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

CHURCHES.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. Doc. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m. Afternoon service on the south side of the river at 3 o'clock. Evening service in the Masonic hall, Edmonton, at 6.30 o'clock. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on November 11th.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

WM. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, ranche supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's ranche, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyld, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

BUSINESS.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 353 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

TALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—One dollar per quarter (thirteen issues). Advertising rates—Standing advertisements, fifty cents a line per quarter; transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. **OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, OCT. 20, 1883.

IMMIGRATION.

Last year the immigration into the North West was enormous, almost three times as great as ever before, the total being 112,458, according to the government report. It is greatly to be regretted that the present season offers as marked a contrast to the last as that did to the preceding one. Immigration this year has been simply a failure. No doubt a large number of people came to settle, but, although the area of country opened up by means of increased railroad communication and extension of surveys is much greater than last year, the number of immigrants arriving is very much less, and those who do arrive are rather spreading about amongst the older settlements than opening up new fields. Especially is the lack of immigration noticeable along the railroad line from Brandon westward to Calgary. Last year many settlers went into the region extending from Brandon westward to Moose Jaw, so that the country for the whole of this distance is partially settled. These settlers of course expected to be immediately followed by others, and every calculation was based on the confident expectation of another and larger immigration. Immigration, however, failed to come, and as a consequence business depression and general discontent prevails. It was supposed that settlement would necessarily follow the railroad. The whole cry in the North West for years had been "Give us the railroad!" and the idea was that once the road was built settlement and prosperity must necessarily follow. But the railroad has been built, trains run daily each way between Winnipeg and Calgary, and while the region which was settled last year has received no considerable increase of population that which was unsettled last year is as unsettled yet. When the syndicate bargain was made the excuse offered for the giving of such an enormous bonus was that by the construction of the railroad land that otherwise would be of no value would be sold, settled upon and cultivated, and that thereby what would otherwise remain a howling wilderness would be made to blossom as the rose. The bargain has been carried out in letter and spirit by both parties, but the great part of what was a wilderness then is a wilderness still, and from present appearances is likely to remain so.

When the colonization scheme was proposed it was held forth that through the agency of these companies lands remote from the line of railroad would be populated, and that the immigration boom then commencing was caused by the wise land and railroad policy of the government, and was but the first wave of the rising tide of population and prosperity that was to sweep over the whole land even to its remotest corners. But now, at the close of the second year of the existence of these societies, not only have they nothing of importance to show in the way of work done, but the total immigration for the year is much less than it was in the first year of the existence, when they could not be expected to do much, and when the railroad was only half built.

This falling off in immigration is not an account of any failure in the country itself. Crops have been fairly good throughout the whole North West—averaging better than in any other country in the world. There has been no scarcity, there has been neither plague nor pestilence of any description. The past years have only proven that the country was all and more than all that was ever claimed for it. Its resources are now known to be more varied, its agricultural area greater, its minerals and metals more precious and in greater quantity than was dreamed of only a few years ago. But in the face of all this immigration has most unmistakably decreased instead of having increased as it was most natural to expect.

It is upon the increase of the population of

the North West that the hopes for prosperity and power of Canada depend, and when after such tremendous sacrifices have been made for the purpose of inducing immigration that immigration shows a falling off rather than an increase, it is time to make grave enquiry into the cause of such a remarkable and unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The reason is not far to seek. Seven or eight years ago the Canadian government proclaimed by advertisement throughout the world that at a homestead of 160 acres awaited any person over eighteen years of age, the head of a family, who desired to take it. An adjoining 160 acres could be pre-empted and paid for in three years at \$1, and an additional 160 acres on open prairie land could be secured by planting a certain portion of it with trees. As long as this offer held good, although the country was difficult to reach, although its capabilities were as yet comparatively untried, thousands of settlers came in, passing the unoccupied lands of Minnesota and Dakota, through which they travelled on the way to Manitoba, without even bestowing a passing glance upon them. At that time the settler, the man who actually worked on and improved the land had the preference in the eyes of the government over all others. These were the days of small things it is true and the country did not progress as fast then as it has done since. But it was thus the beginning was made. Each year the country actually did progress, and its good points were brought out more clearly. Each year it was being placed before the world in a more favorable light, as a field for immigration. But now the policy pursued by the government towards the actual settler is steadily becoming harsher year by year. As soon as settlers had made the country valuable, so soon means were taken whereby others than they should reap the benefit. First one privilege was taken away and then another until as the matter stands at present two thirds of the available land in the country is locked up from settlement, and the settler on the remaining portion is cut down to a single quarter section. Last years of the portions of the country most desirable for settlement are as yet unsurveyed, or if surveyed are not yet open for settlement under the government regulations, and so no any person be so unfortunate in settling on any of this land as to pick on a quarter section. Valuable for its timber or its hay land, or land upon which there is a stone or marble quarry, or coal or other mineral having a commercial value, or wherever there is any waterpower which may be used to drive machinery, or land which by reason of its position such as the shore of an important harbor, bridge site or canal site, or being an actual or prospective railway terminus or station; or which the governor in council may deem expedient to "set apart and appropriate for the sites of market places, goals, court houses, places of public worship, burying grounds, schools, benevolent institutions, squares and for other like public purposes;" or on any tract of land that the minister of the interior may desire to "lay out into town or village lots;" or on any odd numbered section or on any school section, or on any H.B.C. section or within a mile of any point where a branch of the C.P.R. is now or may hereafter be located, or in fact any place that the government or any of its pets, or any member of the government or any of his friends may desire to possess, he must be prepared to be treated as an interloper, a person who has no rights and that the government is called upon to respect.

While on the one hand the building of the railway and the prosecution of the surveys has opened up the country for settlement, on the other the impolitic land policy by its ill-treatment of actual settlers has closed it to almost as great if not a greater degree. As a consequence the stream of immigration has slackened, and the country instead of taking a step forward has certainly taken a very serious one backward. This is the first year in which the new land policy has borne fruit, and there can be no mistake, about the kind of fruit that it has borne. The most glaring feature in the case is that while governmental injustice and popular discontent, lack of immigration and dull times are prevalent in the North West the inferior adjoining lands of Minnesota and Dakota are filling

up rapidly and a very large percentage of the incoming population are Canadians.

Up to the present time, whenever the land policy of the government was called in question the actual and remarkable progress of the country under that policy was pointed to as proof that that policy was what the country required. If this was a fair argument to use when matters were going well it must be as fair to use it when matters are going ill, and if the results of the policy of grab stifled it at one time its results at present as certainly condemn it now. The government and its friends have made a great mistake. They evidently thought that settlers could be induced to come into the country and allow others to profit by the result of their labors. But if the past season is to be taken as an example, the settler positively refuses to come in on these terms. By settlement alone can the land be made valuable and by keeping out settlement by their present policy the government are taking the very means that must defeat the end at which they aim—that is speculation.

NEW ARRIVALS.

The following goods just to hand:

LADIES' FUR CAPS,

" MITTS,

" GLOVES,

MISSES' MITTS,

CHILDREN'S MITTS,

" LEGGINGS,

MEN'S FUR CAPS, large assortment.

" MITTS,

" GLOVES,

" MOCCASINS,

" LARGE WOOLLEN SOCKS,

" CARDIGAN JACKETS,

" OVERCOATS.

To arrive next week, a large stock of

WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES, in men's, boys' women's misses' and children's sizes.

Stock well assorted in

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE,

TINWARE,

GROCERIES, ETC.

JNO. A. McDUGALL & CO.

N.B.—The tailoring department, under Mr. Henderson in full operation. Parties in want of suits or overcoats will please order ahead so as to save being disappointed.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY (Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE, Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

STATIONERY, and

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures.

FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTENT WITH,

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

NORTH-WEST COUNCIL.

REGINA, Sept. 27th, 1883.

The council held three sittings yesterday which wound up the business of the session. The members present at the morning session were Messrs. Richardson, MacLeod, Irvine, Breland, Reed, Oliver, Hamilton, Ross and White.

Col. Richardson from the civil law committee reported adversely on the bill respecting mechanics liens on account of a lack of the necessary machinery to put such an ordinance into force. The report was received.

Mr. White brought up the motion to suspend No. 17 of the rules of procedure, to admit of the passing of the bills for the incorporation of Regina and Moosejaw as cities. Motion defeated by a vote of six to two.

The bill brought in by Col. MacLeod respecting the marking of stock passed its second reading without amendment. The bill provides that any person who brands an animal belonging to another person shall be liable to a fine of three times the price of the animal.

The bill respecting the herding of animals introduced by Mr. Ross was read in committee of the whole and reported with amendments. The bill provides for the erection of herd districts in the country east of the 10th meridian on a petition signed by two-thirds of the residents of such district, and for the summary distraining of any animals found damaging crops whether fenced or unfenced within such herd district, also for an appraisal of the damages done, and payment thereof by the owner of the animals.

Council met again at two o'clock, all the members present except Mr. McDowell.

The bill respecting schools introduced by Mr. Oliver was read in committee of the whole. Messrs. MacLeod and Richardson objected that although such a bill was in the highest degree necessary the council had not at present the requisite power to make it operative. They held that according to section ten of the North-West territories act such an ordinance could only be made to apply within municipalities. Mr. Oliver said that he did not understand the section mentioned in the same way. However if it was the sense of the council that only this could be done he desired to withdraw the bill as he did not consider it was only made applicable within municipalities which as yet were not in existence it would be anything more than a farce. The lieutenant-governor said that he should be sorry to see the bill withdrawn but did not think it advisable to pass it at the present time. He hoped that before next session the necessary legislation would be passed at Ottawa allowing it to come into force. Mr. Jackson moved that the committee rise and that the bill be read that day six months. The committee then rose and reported accordingly.

Col. MacLeod reported from the civil law committee that the petitions from Prescott Sharpe and others, and from H. Blecker and others, praying for the passing of an ordinance incorporating a law society in and for the North-West territories, had been considered and that in the opinion of the committee the North-West council had not the necessary power to establish corporations aggregate, and that as it was desirable that the North-West council should have the necessary power copies of these petitions be sent to the minister of the interior in order that the necessary power might be granted.

Col. MacLeod reported from the civil law committee on a bill respecting masters and servants introduced by Mr. Oliver, that the present ordinance had been in operation since 1878 and had so far as the committee were aware worked satisfactorily; they therefore considered it inadvisable that any alterations should be made in it during the present session. Report adopted.

Col. Richardson from the civil law committee reported on a bill introduced by Mr. Oliver to define the respective rights of occupants of public lands in the North-West "that the proposed measure in their opinion interferes with the provisions of the North-West territories act 1880, section 85, inasmuch as it creates a jurisdiction for trying disputes to real estate which by that section are defined with direct appeal to the court of queen's bench, Manitoba, and as such would conflict therewith if passed. In other respects the committee consider the proposed measure inadvisable." Report adopted.

Council met again at eight p.m.

Col. Richardson from the select committee appointed to remodel rules of procedure reported in favor of various amendments, the principal one being that private bills must be advertised at least three months before being introduced and at least 100 copies be printed in the English and French languages for use in the council. Report adopted. It was further agreed that copies of the revised rules should be printed and distributed to members.

A bill respecting fences providing that a lawful wire fence should consist of two wires with a top rail instead of three wires and top rail as at present, was read a second time and passed.

Col. MacLeod from the select committee on the bill respecting ferries introduced by Mr.

Oliver reported against the bill. Report adopted.

Council in committee of the whole to consider the report of the committee to which was referred the petition of Rev. Mr. Urquhart and others of Regina against allowing the manufacture of ales and beer in the North-West accepted the report of the select committee in favor of memorializing the Dominion government to allow such manufacture, on the following division: Yeas—Reed, Jackson, Hamilton, White, Ross, lieutenant-gov. Nays—Richardson, MacLeod, Irvine, Oliver.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Hamilton, that the lieutenant-governor be requested to ask of the parliament of Canada that licenses be issued for the manufacture of ale and beer in the territories on recommendations of the lieutenant-governor in council. Carried on the same division.

Council then adjourned until Thursday, October 4th, at two p.m., when the following ordinances will receive their third readings and the council will adjourn:

Respecting the protection and rights of indigent children.

Providing for the registration of partnerships.

Doubling the amount of billiard licenses.

Fixing a fee of ten dollars to be paid by parties receiving the appointment of notaries public.

Providing for the sale by the police of any found or stolen horses that may remain unclaimed in their hands longer than a stated time.

Reducing the fees to be paid for the registration of titles to the same rate as is paid in Ontario.

To enforce the destruction of Canada thistles and other noxious weeds, and to prevent the sale of grain for seed purposes containing such weeds.

Respecting infectious and fatal diseases of animals.

Providing that no ordinary work or horse racing shall be carried on during the Sabbath day.

For the protection of game in the country south of a line drawn twenty miles north of the North Saskatchewan.

Amending the ordinance for the protection of sheep.

Respecting auctioneers' licenses.

Regulating returns to be made by justices of the peace.

To amend the working of the present prairie fire ordinance.

Providing for the organization of municipalities, towns and cities.

Amending the civil justice ordinance in respect to absconding debtors, so that the property of a person about to abscond may be seized and that no exemptions are made in such a case, besides amending it in other particulars.

Respecting the construction of chimneys.

Amending the ordinance respecting the marking of stock.

Amending the wording of the ordinance respecting short forms of indentures.

Amending the ordinance respecting fences.

The following is a list of the slaughtered innocents:

Bill respecting barristers and solicitors, reported outside the jurisdiction by the civil law committee.

Bill respecting schools. Hoisted in committee of the whole.

Exempting homesteads from seizure for three years after patents have been received, besides increasing the amount of the ordinary exemptions. Hoisted in committee of the whole.

Respecting overholding tenants. Adverse report of civil law committee accepted.

Respecting masters and servants. Adverse report of civil law committee accepted.

Respecting ferries. Adverse report of select committee accepted.

Defining the respective rights of occupants of public lands. Adverse report of civil law committee accepted.

Incorporation of Moosejaw as a city. Obligated to stand over until next session on account of No. 17 of rules of procedure.

Incorporation of Regina as a city, for the same reason as in the case of Moosejaw.

Respecting mechanics' liens. Adverse report of civil law committee accepted.

The following suggestions were disposed of: From superintendent Crozier, N.W.M.P., for an ordinance to punish drunkenness. A committee reported that the vagrancy act covered such cases.

From the same person, for an ordinance respecting irrigation. A committee reported that the matter was outside the powers of the council.

From the same person asking for an ordinance to provide for the disposal of found or stolen horses in the hands of the police. An ordinance to meet the case was provided.

From General Strange, of Bow river, complaining that serious damage was being done by sparks from the C.P.R. locomotives burning the grass in the Bow river grazing district, and asking that something be done to prevent this. The civil law committee reported that the general railway act placed the matter outside the control of the council as far as the company was concerned, but intro-

duced an amendment to the prairie fires ordinance to make the employees liable to punishment for damage done by carelessly letting coals fall from the engines.

The following petitions were received and disposed of:

From the people of Prince Albert, praying for incorporation as a town. Municipal law committee reported that the petitioners could have their wishes met under the general municipalities ordinance.

From H. LeJune, James Brown, and others, that the Canadian government be memorialized by the North-West council to allow them a license to manufacture ales and porter in Regina. Petition was not reported from committee of the whole.

From Rev. A. Urquhart and others, asking that no memorial as above be sent to the Canadian government. Council in committee of the whole decided that a memorial asking that the lieutenant-governor be empowered to issue licenses for the manufacture and sale of ales and beer in the North-West should be sent.

From the residents of Medicine Hat, asking for city incorporation, obliged to stand over until next session under No. 17 of the rules of procedure.

From the residents of Edmonton, as above.

From the residents of Moosejaw, as above.

From the residents of Regina, as above.

From the Alberta mining company, asking for a charter to build a toll road and construct a bridge across the Bow river. Reported upon adversely by the civil law committee on the ground that the council had no jurisdiction over the public lands of the North-West.

A petition was presented from the inhabitants of Broadview and another from those of Moosejaw for the passing of a herd law. The views of the petitioners were met by the passage of such a law.

An address expressing regret at the departure of the marquis of Lorne and princess Louise from Canada was passed and ordered to be forwarded by the lieutenant-governor.

A memorial was addressed to the governor in council asking that the lieutenant-governor be empowered to have main highways throughout the territories surveyed as required, and that as soon as such survey was approved such highway should become the property of the North-West territories.

A memorial was addressed to the governor in council, setting forth various grievances under which the North-West is at present suffering.

NOTICES.

PRINTER WANTED—At the Bulletin office.

TWO LET, on reasonable terms, at Ft. Saskatchewan, about 400 yards from police barracks, a four roomed house with frame kitchen attached. Would do either for a store or dwelling house, with convenient stable and out-houses. Apply to Robt. Belcher, Ft. Saskatchewan.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—The Calgary ferry is situated about a mile below the mouth of Nose creek. Travellers should leave the trail before it descends into the valley of Nose creek and keep on the bench land close to the river until the ferry is reached. Rates moderate. Special terms made with large outfits.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 20th Sept. no liquor permit will be granted by his honor the lieutenant-governor of the North-West territories, except on payment of the following fee: For wines and spirits, per gallon, 50 cents; ales free. By command of his honor the lieutenant-governor. A. E. FORGET, clerk of the council.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGillivray property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.—Making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B. Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

MANITOBA WEEKLY FREE PRESS.

The Manitoba Free Press is just entering upon its twelfth year of publication. It has, therefore, been identified with the Great North-West almost from the time it became a part of the Dominion. During the whole of this time it has been an uncompromising advocate and defender of North-West interests. Whatever was conducive to the welfare of the country, that the Free Press has approved; whatever was inimical thereto, that the Free Press has opposed—regardless of personal or party consequences. In this respect the Free Press will be in the future the same as in the past.

With every successive year improvements are introduced, wherever possible.

The editorial articles of the Free Press are universally admitted to be models of excellence. As a news-paper the Free Press is now in the very fore-front. Every issue contains all the local, provincial and territorial news of the week; in the gathering and compilation of which there are employed a strong office staff and a perfect army of regular outside trustworthy correspondents.

The Free Press, through a liberal expenditure of money, has certain exclusive rights and privileges for securing telegraphic news from other parts of Canada, the United States and the world generally, that enable it to present a better and fuller general news budget than any other paper in the North-West, and a week earlier than can be had through any outside paper.

The commercial department is a strong feature of the Free Press, being one of the very best conducted by any newspaper in the world, receiving as it does the almost undivided time and attention of an editor especially qualified for the work. All therein contained may be confidently accepted as the result of unremitting labor, uninfluenced by any consideration other than a desire to furnish readers with absolutely reliable information upon all business matters. Particular care is bestowed upon farm produce quotations, in both home and outside markets. Those from the latter are received by wire immediately before going to press.

The provincial legislature is reported by expert shorthand writers; and during the sessions of the Dominion parliament the Free Press is continuously represented by one of its regular staff in the press gallery, whose duty it is to forward succinct reports of proceedings.

In securing telegraphic news of various kinds the Free Press expends more money than any other paper in Canada.

The miscellany is selected with the greatest possible care—the aim being to supply reading matter that shall interest every member of the household, and edify the reader.

"The Monarch of the Weeklies" is a designation to which the Weekly Free Press is justly entitled, as it is a larger sheet and contains more reading matter than any other paper published in Canada.

To double the present circulation, however, is the immediate ambition of the publishers of the Free Press. Very special inducements are therefore presented to become subscribers.

While the regular subscription price of the Free Press is \$2.50 per annum—and good value at that—for cash in advance payment for subscriptions of not less than one year, 20 per cent. discount is made—that is, \$2.00 for one year. As a further inducement, the Free Press will be supplied the remainder of the current year free to subscribers who send in one year's subscription—that is to say, \$2.00 (cash in advance) will pay for the Free Press from any time hereafter till January 1st, 1885.

But, next to the excellent value to be obtained in the paper itself for the price paid, the greatest inducement of all to subscribe for the Free Press at this time is the fact that the publishers have decided upon giving in three handsome cash prizes of \$500, \$200 and \$100 each, amongst their subscribers, the money ordinarily paid to canvassing agents at this season of the year.

The prize scheme is explained in a few words: The names of all subscribers to the Weekly Free Press, upon the subscription list on the 15th day of January next, not in arrears, but paid in advance at that date, and whose last payments were for not less than a whole year, will be drawn by lot upon an absolutely fair and approved plan, so that the three prizes of \$500, \$200 and \$100, shall be awarded to the three most fortunate subscribers. Immediately following the drawing the prizes will be paid, and the names of the winners together with their addresses published.

Here is a paper, universally admitted to be good value for its regular price of \$2.50 per annum, to be obtained fifteen months for \$2, and the chance of winning one of the three cash prizes of \$500, \$200 and \$100, given to every subscriber as a premium.

N.B.—All present subscribers, who are in arrears for subscriptions, should take particular notice that in order to participate in the advantages offered they must pay up all arrears at the rate of \$2.50 per annum, together with another whole year's subscription at \$2.

How to subscribe: Enclose \$2 in registered letter (writing name of subscriber and post office very plainly) addressed to "FREE PRESS,"

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

THE MEMORIAL.

The following memorial, moved by Mr. Jackson and seconded by Mr. Macdowell, was passed by unanimous consent at the late session of the North West council:

To his excellency the governor-general.
May it please your excellency:

Your memorialists the lieutenant-governor and the council of the North-West territories show as follows:

1 That the reservations held by the government at Regina and Moosejaw, and the reserve known as the mile belt reserve, are detrimental to growth and prosperity, large blocks of land being held by the government, and settlers being thereby debarred from locating upon them, paralyze the expansive forces of this young country, and by bounding the railway by a tract comparatively uninhabited gives the traveller a false idea of the North-West, and an inadequate and sometimes misleading impression of the character of the soil. Your memorialists are aware, too, that many bona fide settlers have located upon lands included in these reserves innocent of any order to the contrary and have in many cases been driven from their claims, and in others have been prevented from obtaining those advantages which the inducements held out by the government led them to expect. Your memorialists therefore pray that immediate action be taken to remove these barriers to the development of the country.

2 Your memorialists also pray that immediate measures be adopted to determine titles to lands that have been more than three years in cultivation, that patents issue at once to those entitled to them, that pre-emption and squatters' claims settled on prior to the 14th October, 1879, be allowed at a price in accordance with the order in council existing at the time of settlement. That settlers who have entered upon lands prior to survey and previous to the 14th of October, 1879, at which time there did not exist any difference between odd and even numbered sections, and after survey are found to be located on odd numbered sections, should be allowed their homesteads and pre-emptions on such sections at a price in accordance with the order in council existing at the time of settlement.

That settlers on school lands who settled thereon prior to survey and ignorant of the fact be afforded security in their holding. That the government will use its good offices to obtain security for those who have in good faith settled on Hudson's Bay sections prior to survey and after 1873 and in ignorance that they were such sections.

Your memorialists further pray that those half-breeds in the territories who have not participated in the arrangement to extinguish the half-breed claims in Manitoba should enjoy the same rights as accorded half-breeds in that province.

3 Your memorialists also pray for more extended surveys in the country of the North Saskatchewan, that the special settlement survey on the South Saskatchewan in the parish of St. Antoine, made by Mr. Aldous, D.L.S., be approved, and that the land agent at Prince Albert be instructed to receive entries for such lands, that the lands in the parishes of Grandin, St. Laurent and St. Louis, and fronting on the South Saskatchewan, be surveyed into ten chain lots, it being occupied by settlers in this manner.

4 That the system of granting leases of lands in the western grazing districts be discontinued as injurious, and for the reason that a very large portion of the land so leased is fit and required for actual settlement.

5 That homesteads cancelled for any cause should be again opened for entry and not for sale as we believe best calculated to settle the country.

6 That the safety of documents valuable alike to the government and the people demands that vaults should be erected in lands and registry offices in the territories.

7 That at least two additional stipendiary magistrates should be appointed for the territories.

8 That power be given the North-West council to incorporate companies having territorial objects and to enforce ordinances by imprisonment.

9 That subsection 2 of section 91 of the N.W.T. act of 1880 be amended so as to vest all trails and highways in the council of the North-West territories.

10 That the duties on agricultural implements and lumber should be reduced, it having heretofore been the policy of your excellency's government to foster the industries of the country. We feel that the heavy duties imposed on lumber and implements used in agricultural pursuits together with the heavy rates of freight which must be paid is calculated to so increase the cost of building and of farming that the effect must be injurious to settlement.

11 That a largely increased sum should be voted for expenditure on the Saskatchewan river to improve the navigation of that stream, it being the only means of outlet for a very large section of the North-West, and the Canadian Pacific railway on the south being at such a great distance making it as a means of cheap outlet almost impracticable.

12 That mining laws and regulations should be assimilated to those of British Columbia and Montana territory.

13 That the right of pre-emption should not be abolished.

14 Your memorialists also pray in view of the very large increase of population in the territories and the consequent increased demand for various improvements that a sum per capita based on the assumed population of 100,000 now in the North-West territories be given for expenditure by the lieutenant-governor in council as better calculated to suit present followed.

15 That the system of granting immense tracts of the choicest lands in the territories to colonization companies is contrary to the best interests of the country. Your memorialists therefore pray that no more such grants be made, that the companies now holding the same be compelled to fulfil the conditions imposed upon them in letter and in spirit, and that the agents of the companies be not allowed to act as the agents of the government in any respect, that granting lands already thickly settled as in the case of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company is contrary to the intention of the lands act. That the company profits to an undue extent by the energy and forethought of the pioneers of the country who are prevented from reaping the advantage of their own labor, in that the odd numbered sections are locked up for speculative purposes which would otherwise be open for settlement or held for sale by the government on reasonable terms. Your memorialists therefore pray that your excellency's government will enquire into the matter and redress the above grievances.

16 Your memorialists believe that the success of the North-West territories is of such importance to the whole Dominion that the time has arrived when representation for the territories should be had in parliament. At the present time the people of the North-West are without representation of any kind and have to depend solely on petitions and memorials to make their wants known.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

The undersigned beg to announce to the public of Edmonton and vicinity that they are about to open up a business as

GENERAL MERCHANTS

In the above name, at the store in the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

By keeping always on hand a good stock of first class articles at the lowest possible figures, and by strict attention to the wants of our customers we hope to obtain a fair share of public patronage.

Our stock of goods is now open and ready for inspection, and we trust all our friends will favor us with a call.

JOHN SINCLAIR,
CHAS. SUTTER,
COLIN FRASER.

Edmonton, 9th July, 1883.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES

already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie, Goshen and Edmonton, N.W.T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Land commissioner.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The following goods have lately been received and are now for sale, cheap for cash, at the Bulletin office:

CASH! MONEY! SUNIAW!

NOTHING LIKE IT.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Complete lot of reading books, grammars, geographics, arithmetics, histories, slates and slate pencils, copy books, maps, chalk crayons and blackboard erasers.

It has brought goods down to Winnipeg prices at the

"OLD LOG STORE."

Call and examine. Full stock of

HARDWARE,
STOVES AND TINWARE,
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NAILS AND IRON,
GROCERIES COMPLETE,
BACON AND HAMS,
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RICE AND SPLIT PEAS,
CURRANTS AND RAISINS,
FIGS AND DATES,
CANNED GOODS, CHEESE,
BLACK, GREEN AND JAPAN TEAS,
of the finest flavors,
CUT LOAF AND YELLOW SUGAR,
cheaper than ever,
CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,
of the best brands.

CHURCH BOOKS.

Bibles, English church prayer books, Presbyterian and Methodist hymn books.

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The works of all the leading poets, historic, scientific and religious works by popular authors, story books for children, and a lot of novels.

BLANK BOOKS.

Complete sets of accountants' books, copying letter books, invoice books, passbooks, memorandums, workmen's time books, promissory note and receipt books, diaries, etc.

GENERAL STATIONERY.

Foolscap, letter and note paper, envelopes, drawing paper and pencils, ordinary lead and copying pencils, ink of all colors, pens and penholders, inkstands, pen racks, card racks, blotting paper and blotting pads, board clips, letter files, paper fasteners, ink and pencil erasers, rubber bands, legal forms, seals and sealing wax, letter balances.

FANCY GOODS, ETC.

Autograph albums, ladies and gents card cases, birthday and calling cards, music rolls and portfolios, chess and checker boards, chessmen and checkers, dominoes, cards.

A. MACDONALD & CO